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WASTERS OF WATER, TAKE NOTICE.
The regulation forbidding the waste of water and the penalty for infraction of it will be henceforward strictly enforced. Water consumers must properly protect their service pipes in order to prevent the freezing of them.
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J. T. HALL, Gen. Mgr.
FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE ROANOKE LIGHT INFANTRY
WILL BE GIVEN AT THEIR New Armory,
Cor. Henry St. and Fifth Ave. s. w.
Tuesday Night, February 7th, 1893.
ADMISSION.....\$1.00.

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115 JEFFERSON STREET.
Breakfast, 6:30 to 8.....25 cents
Dinner, 12 to 2.....35 cents
Supper, 6 to 8.....25 cents
Services a la carte at all hours.
Oysters fresh every day and served in all styles. 7 30 11

Lake Erie Freezing Over.
TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Not in the history of the present generation has Lake Erie been frozen as it is now. There is an unbroken field of ice from Detroit river to Put-in-Bay. Fishermen have driven fifteen miles out from Monroe and returned with the statement that the ice was solid all the way, and that it extended as far as they could see.

Arranging For a Musicales.
Several lady members of the different churches have about concluded arrangements for a musicale, the proceeds to be devoted to the poor. The date and place will be decided upon later.

The MICKERING PLANO
Established 1823.
FACTORY PRICES,
EASY PAYMENTS,
HOBBIE MUSIC Co.,
SOLE DEALERS,
157 SALEM AVE. 19 1y

THE WORK FULLY SYSTEMATIZED Arrangements For Distributing the Food and Fuel Fund.

A Mass Meeting Held in the Old Opera House—A Committee Appointed to Solicit Subscriptions—Miss Josephine Woltz Given Charge of the Work of Dispensing Contributions—A Concert Will Soon Be Given to Raise Money for the Suffering.

Poverty is a condition of existence; it spares neither kin nor clime, and is as necessary to the proper adjustment of our civic life as labor to our mental or physical being. It is not a parasite; it is strictly a part of our body politic. It is the index finger which points to a nation's wealth. It is the antithesis of affluence, but without it municipal growth would be drawn by the lack of emulation.

When poverty loses its accustomed modesty and stretches forth its shriveled hand it is then that its hand-maiden charity marshals her legions and conclusively proves that the purse of rich, is the pocket of the poor; the well-being of the indigent, is the wish of the affluent. Success may be chance, poverty may be circumstance, and charity bridges the gulf between.

Any one who, witnessing the labor of the ladies' benevolent societies at THE TIMES office, would have certainly agreed with the poet: "The labor we delight in, physic's pain," for bright and early these workers commenced their depositions upon the supplies the people of Roanoke had donated to the Food and Fuel Fund, and a continuous stream was seen constantly coming and going, bringing in and carrying out the necessities of life, which were to bring happiness to the hearts of their fellow beings. After picking out dresses for the people who were almost destitute of warm clothing, the ladies then began the selection of suitable clothing for school and Sunday wear for the children from the ample stock in THE TIMES building. A sally was now and then made upon the grocery department, and every one who could show the proper credentials went away with an equitable supply.

Early in the morning a wagon load of potatoes and turnips were brought in from Cave Spring, and these necessities played no unimportant part in assisting the poor. Too much cannot be said of the work of the ladies of the city, who are laboring so earnestly to dispose of the supplies furnished by the citizens, and it can be safely said that to-morrow night there will not be needy persons in Roanoke who have not been assisted.

The city is to be congratulated upon the manner in which she has guarded her poor, and it is a fact worthy of thought that in lack of poverty she can look from an eminence upon the older and more wealthy cities of the world, who are now struggling with want. Compare Roanoke, the village of ten years ago, the Magic City of today, with the cities of Europe, London, with its workmen, starving in public squares; Amsterdam, with its unemployed laborers, goaded by hunger and urged on by anarchists, engaging in hand to hand conflicts with the gendarmes, in their search for bread. Look at Berlin, with its socialism and hunger rampant. Twenty-five hundred of the city's poor were fed in one district in Washington on Saturday. A Baltimorean, speaking to a TIMES reporter yesterday, said:

"It is the longest siege of cold weather since the weather bureau was formed in 1872. The Relief Fund has already received \$6,761.05 for the benefit of the poor, and money is pouring in. I tell you it is the unprecedented weather—why, there is an oyster famine in the eastern part of Maryland. It isn't a question of poverty, but of circumstance. We are going through a climatic era which probably will not be duplicated in a decade. Business is prosperous, but the suffering has been among the class who rely upon outside labor and live from hand to mouth."

A meeting was held at the old Opera House yesterday afternoon to devise ways and means for receiving and distributing aid to the deserving poor. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Trout, who made a terse speech upon the object of the meeting. After referring to the destitute in certain quarters of the city, he stated that his auditors had been convened with a twofold object. One was to devise means to obtain supplies for the needy of the city and the other was to find a method for their proper distribution. In referring to the work heretofore done by charitable societies, he said Roanoke ought to be thankful to the Ladies' Union Benevolent Society and those of the Circle of Charity; in fact, Roanoke has the best ladies of the world. He also stated that what poverty there was in the city was due to the unprecedented weather, from which outside labor had been discontinued, consequently in the majority of cases the laborer and his family were the sufferers.

"It is our object," he continued, "to centralize our point of distribution in order to avoid giving unnecessary aid to those who live by that means." He stated that at the preliminary meeting on Saturday last they decided that Miss Josephine Woltz was the proper person to manage the matter from the fact that for ten years she has devoted her time to the needs of the poor, and also that she was a member of a charity, which for years has supervised the allotment of the city into districts, which was looked after by one lady of the order, and who reported cases to the directors of the society.

The mayor then stated that thirty dollars had been handed him on his way to the meeting, also an order for ten dollars to be devoted to necessities for the poor. He stated that most of the poverty was among the people outside

In order to aid deserving poor who are out of employment THE TIMES will, for the next three days, print all advertisements, wanted situations or work, one time for nothing. Send in your advertisements early and plainly written.

of the church, and his advice was to join. He then called for an expression from the ministers present. Rev. R. E. Acree spoke briefly, followed by Rev. J. W. Lynch who advocated giving supplies, but to furnish no money unless in cases of dire necessity. He stated that where he had accidentally heard of suffering and reached the people, he found that the Ladies' Union Benevolent Society had anticipated him, for which he thanked them. He said: "We are obliged to aid undeserving parents in many cases, for we cannot hold the children responsible." Rev. J. Cleveland Hall followed and favored one central distributing point of which the ladies should have the management, and agreed with Father Lynch that supplies should be given instead of money.

J. Allen Watts, Esq., made a motion that the chair appoint a committee of six to solicit funds to carry on the expenses of charity. This motion was held over until Rev. W. W. Brown spoke upon the subject. He said that in his congregation he had but one case of poverty, and that was being taken care of by the church, but that there was an unusual amount of outside suffering. The names of Revs. W. W. Brown, R. E. Jones, Henry Cellers, Mr. McIntire, T. C. Mussington and A. J. Oliver were suggested as a committee to look into the condition of the colored poor. It was held over. Mr. Watts' motion was then acted upon and carried unanimously. The names of the gentlemen who will solicit subscriptions and supplies are as follows:

J. Allen Watts, chairman; J. R. Greene, T. T. Fishburne, A. L. Pitzer, P. L. Terry, C. C. Taliaferro and A. G. Chewing.

Mayor Trout then read a communication he had received from Mrs. Frank Huger, which was as follows:

ROANOKE, Va., January 23, 1893.
Hon. H. S. Trout, City.
EARSHIE, I notice in the Sunday issue of THE TIMES that you suggested a concert or some other entertainment of this kind for the benefit of the poor. Will you please state at the meeting this afternoon that the "Circle of Mercy, King's Daughters," have for some time been making arrangements for an entertainment to be given at the Academy of Music, on February 6, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the relief of distress among the poor and needy of the city. We would beg your co-operation, and that of the general public, toward making this entertainment a success financially. Will you please ask the reporters to mention this in the papers so as to give the public advice of our proposed entertainment.

Very Respectfully,
MRS. FRANK HUGER,
President Circle of Mercy.

Mrs. Joe Woltz was then empowered to select six ladies to attend to the collection and distribution of contributions. Walter Huff, through Rev. O. F. Flippo, donated \$10 to be used for necessities; J. C. Daniel, \$1; Rev. W. C. Campbell, \$5, and Col. Thomas Lewis, \$5. The meeting was then adjourned and the ladies of Roanoke, under the direction of Miss Joe Woltz, will superintend the disposition of the charities of the city.

The poor of the city are in good hands and with the six names mentioned as a soliciting committee, the concert at the Academy of Music on February 6, and a musicale on February 9, the unfortunate will be well taken care of. Among those present were Revs. O. F. Flippo, J. W. Lynch, R. E. Acree, G. T. D. Collins, W. H. Groves, S. L. Rice, W. E. Hamner, S. K. Cox, Messrs. J. Allen Watts, Esq., T. T. Fishburne, C. C. Taliaferro, Wilbur Pole, Miss Joe Woltz, Miss Annie Watts, Mrs. G. R. Henderson, Mrs. Bransford and others. There was received at THE TIMES office yesterday the following articles of food and clothing:

A friend, bundle of clothing.
Mrs. W. H. Newsom, bundle of clothing.
Gooch Vaughn, bundle of clothing.
James Wrenn, two loads of wood.
A friend, package of clothing.
J. C. Johnson, bundle of clothing.
A wagon load of potatoes, turnips, etc., with the following letter:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROANOKE TIMES: Some of the readers of your paper at this place wish to help relieve the suffering described in your Saturday's issue. Therefore they send herewith a small contribution, and hope you can make it useful in your city.
CARE SPRING READERS OF THE TIMES.
January 22, 1893.

At a late hour last evening the K. & S. Clothing Store donated to the Food and Fuel Fund twelve sacks of flour, subject to the order of the Ladies' Benevolent Union. The supplies being stored at THE TIMES office will be turned over to the committee to-day.

Panama Canal Gossip.
PARIS, Jan. 23.—The Gillias says that the warrant for the arrest of Arton, the Panama lobbyist, supposed to have bribed 104 deputies without 1,350,000 francs, has been issued. The air of authority with which the statement is made has excited surprise in view of M. Bourgeois' declaration in the chamber on January 16, when he was hard pressed by Deputy Millevoye, that the warrant had been issued on January 7. The Gillias adds that Arton is known to have left France some time ago and is now believed to be in Roumania. As France has no extradition treaty with Roumania Arton would there be beyond the reach of the French law.

Arton was supposed to be in London in communication with Herz, and possibly Andreux, a short time ago. In England he could have been arrested at the instance of the French government, and surprise is expressed that M. Bourgeois should have held back with his warrant until Arton found time to place himself on less dangerous ground.

The Sicile understands that M. Franqueville, examining magistrate, has recommended the prosecution of sixteen persons whom he has examined.

Action of Trinity Church.
The official body of Trinity M. E. Church held a meeting Sunday morning and resolved that the church would provide for all her suffering poor, and render all the outside assistance to the needy that was in their power. The committee appointed to look after the suffering consists of Mesdames A. V. Deaton, J. T. Handy, Mary Shanklin and Miss Lizzie McDonald.

BISHOP PHILLIP BROOKS DEAD.

The Eminent Divine Expires Unexpectedly.

His Death Occurred at 6:30 O'clock Yesterday Morning—He Was Taken Sick Last Thursday—Heart Failure Was Brought on by a Violent Fit of Coughing—Brief Sketch of the Dead Bishop's Remarkable Career.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Bishop Phillip Brooks died at 6:30 this morning of pneumonia. The immediate cause of the bishop's death was heart failure, brought on by a fit of coughing.

His death was entirely unexpected. He was taken ill Thursday with a sore throat, but nothing serious showed itself until last evening. Dr. Beach, his physician, discovered late last evening diphtheritic symptoms and considered a consultation advisable. He called in Dr. Fitz.

Nothing serious was anticipated and Dr. Fitz remained only a short time. Dr. Beach was with the bishop the entire night. About 6:30 the patient was seized with a coughing spasm which lasted a few moments and his heart ceased to beat. Dr. Beach said this morning that death was caused from heart failure and not from diphtheria. No diphtheritic membrane was discovered by the superficial examination this morning.

A FINE CAREER.

The Rt. Rev. Phillip Brooks, D. D., sixth bishop of Massachusetts, was born in Boston in 1835, and graduated at Harvard University in 1855. His theological education was received at the Virginia seminary, of which he is a graduate. Ordered to the diaconate by Bishop Meade, grandfather of Rev. Dr. Meade, of this city, in the chapel of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, Friday, July 1, 1859. Ordained to the priesthood in the Church of the Advent, Philadelphia, by Bishop Alonzo Potter, in 1860. His ministry began as rector of the Church of the Advent, Philadelphia. Became rector of Holy Trinity Church, New York, in 1862, when but 26 years of age, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Vinton. Since 1869 he has been rector of Trinity Church, Boston. Declined an election as assistant bishop of Pennsylvania in 1886. He has received the degree of D. D. from Union College, 1878; Harvard, 1877; Oxford, 1885, and Columbia, 1887, and is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and a fellow of the American Academy. He has been deputy to the general convention from Massachusetts since 1880, member of the standing committee for many years, and president since 1890. He has been an elected member of the missionary council since it was first created in 1880. Consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts in Trinity Church, Boston, October 14, 1891, by Bishops Williams, of Connecticut; Clark, of Rhode Island; Whipple, of Minnesota; Littlejohn, of Long Island; Doane, of Albany; Niles, of New Hampshire; Howe, of Central Pennsylvania; Potter of New York, and Talbot, of Wyoming and Idaho. The bishop of New York was preacher.

Bishop Brooks' literary works are numerous, including five volumes of sermons, one being those preached in English churches: The Influence of Jesus, Bohlen lectures for 1879; lectures on preaching delivered before the Divinity School of Yale College in 1877; several pamphlets, tracts, &c.

The Review of Reviews for 1891, says: "The election of Dr. Phillips Brooks to be a member of the American Protestant Episcopal house of bishops is universally held to be a step of marked theological significance. Dr. Brooks represented the broad and modern spirit at a time when the ferment in American theological circles is interdenominational and general. The pulpit is a more powerful influence in American life to-day than at any time since the revolutionary war, and Dr. Brooks has done more than any other man, except Henry Ward Beecher, to show the people wherein lay its strength."

MILAN AND NATALIE.

The Necessity of Another Marriage Ceremony Discussed.

BELOGRADE, Jan. 23.—Even the Serbian radicals have joined in the national rejoicing over the reconciliation of Milan and Natalie. The newspapers are vying with each other in expressing congratulations and good wishes. Young King Alexander has telegraphed to his parents that the announcement of the reconciliation was the pleasant news ever received by him. Many letters and telegrams of congratulation have been received by the king and his parents from foreign courts.

In court circles it is said that the reconciliation is due to the pleadings of the son, but this is not credited generally. The whole affair is believed to be an achievement of Russian diplomacy, which has found the absence of such a good friend as Natalie a serious detriment to its interests. Milan, moreover, is naturally pro-Russian and has been rendered more so by receiving loans from St. Petersburg. His return to Natalie is believed to have followed directly the promise of further payments from the same source.

The question as to the necessity of another marriage ceremony is much discussed. The divorce was not accepted as valid by Natalie, although Milan has always maintained that it was complete from every point of view. As the divorce was sanctioned by law it probably will stand and another wedding will be indispensable.

Congressman Edmunds' Son to Marry.
Miss Mollie Otey, of Lynchburg, will be married to Paul C. Edmunds, Jr., son of Congressman Edmunds, Wednesday evening, February 1. The ceremony will be performed at St. Paul's Church, in Lynchburg.

NOTICE.

ROANOKE, VA., JAN. 18, 1893.
MR. H. C. WHITE HAS THIS DAY SEVERED HIS CONNECTION AS LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT FOR THE ROANOKE TIMES. FROM NOW ON ALL LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNTS NOW DUE, OR WHICH MAY BECOME DUE, WILL BE PAYABLE ONLY TO MR. F. M. DU RANT, MR. WHITE'S SUCCESSOR, OR AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

ALL PERSONS OWING BACK SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNTS TO H. C. WHITE ARE REQUESTED TO SETTLE THEM AT ONCE, TO FACILITATE THE CLOSING OF HIS CONTRACT.

THE ROANOKE TIMES PUB. CO.,
H. J. BROWNE, PRESIDENT.

IMPORTANT CHANGES

Contemplated in the Management of the Machine Works.

Important changes are contemplated in the management of the Roanoke Machine Works in the near future. It is understood that R. H. Soule, who now holds the positions of superintendent of motive power of the Norfolk and Western and also superintendent of the Machine Works, will devote his time exclusively to the former department, and will have his offices in the general office building on Jefferson street. A superintendent and a foreman will then be appointed for the Machine Works.

The appointment to the former position has been practically decided upon by the officials of the road. The gentleman who, unless the slate is changed, will succeed Mr. Soule is H. A. Gillis, formerly master mechanic of the Delaware division of the Erie road. Mr. Gillis resigned his position on the Erie last Monday week in order to come to Roanoke, and expects to enter upon his duties practically as successor to General Foreman Hanthorn February 1. Until he becomes familiar with the workings of the shops he will act as general foreman, but will be promoted to superintendent as soon as his knowledge of the shops will permit. Another foreman will then be secured.

Mr. Gillis has been with the Erie road for a number of years. For the past three years he has occupied the position of master mechanic of the Delaware division, having been promoted from the foremanship of the Erie shops at Elmira. He has been connected with railroads and machinery all of his active life, and has added practical experience to his theoretical knowledge obtained by close study. He is an officer and member of the Presbyterian Church.

TELEPHONE PATENTS EXPIRE.

The Right of Transmission of Speech Will Soon Be Public Property.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—One by one the patents covering telephone rights are expiring. The Blake transmitter, at midnight last night, which receives the speech and transmits it over the wire, became the property of the public after many years' exclusive control by the American Bell Telephone Company. The main patent on the telephone, that was issued to Alexander Graham Bell, and which covered the fundamental patent on the telephone, the transmission of speech electrically over a wire, will expire on March 7. At the same time the patent first issued on the receiver will expire, though a second patent was granted on this device January 30, 1877, and that has until January 30 of next year to run.

With the expiration of the Bell patent the Bell Telephone business is promised many rivals.

Egyptian Cabinet Affair.

CAIRO, Jan. 23.—The good impression caused by the success of Great Britain's intervention in the Egyptian cabinet affair is giving away to a feeling of great anxiety among the European residents in consequence of the almost defiant attitude since adopted by the khedive. The khedive's open encouragement of popular demonstrations in his favor by ostentatious attendance at prayers in the mosque and performances in the opera house has had the effect of greatly increasing the excitement among the natives caused by the action of the British government. English officials here believe that the Khedive's course has shaken the British position in Egypt and endangered the progress of the reforms instituted by the British government.

The Concert Will Be Given.

The plan suggested by Mayor Trout to have a concert at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the poor will be carried into effect. The date will be made known in a few days. At the request of Mr. Trout and a few other patrons, Prof. P. C. Leary has kindly consented to take charge of the affair. He stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had already secured the services of the best musical talent in the city, and that everything possible would be done to make the concert a success. As suggested, tickets will be placed in the hands of all the church and benevolent societies and with bankers and merchants for sale.

Must Learn Russian Language.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—General Gourko, governor-general of Warsaw, has granted German employees in factories in Russian Poland one more year in which to learn the Russian language. In case they do not know the language in January, 1894, they will be expelled.

CARLISLE AND LAMONT SURE

To Have Department Portfolios Under President Cleveland.

The President-Elect is Moving Slowly In the Matter of Selecting the Men Who Will Help Him in His Administration. Little Attention Being Paid to Claims or Geographical Considerations—Has Little Self-Seeking to Deal With. False Rumors.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Many complete Cabinet slates have been made up for the President-elect, and published from time to time, but they have been purely speculative, and the man who must finally be consulted has known less than nothing about them. Many men have been put into the Cabinet without seeking on their own part and without any knowledge of them by the President-elect.

The work of Cabinet-making goes forward very slowly, as not more than two of the eight members have thus far been chosen, and even one of these has not been assigned to any particular department. There is no longer concealment about Carlisle and Lamont, and yet it is doubtful whether Mr. Cleveland has distinctly in mind any other members of his official family. One thing that seems certain is that less than the usual attention is being given to claims and to geographical considerations. He looks upon his second election as a call to do a certain great work, and to do it in such a way that it will be effective and permanent. He has been heard to declare since the election that if he believed the work of tariff revision could be best promoted by doing so he would not hesitate to take every member of his Cabinet from the same State.

Many names have been presented, even in a formal way, some of them by visits from delegations, of whom the public has had no information whatever. In most cases Senators, Congressmen and prominent men, who put forward a candidate from a given State or section, talk about it with much freedom, but there are some exceptions to this, and so attention has been called to the names of men without the fact becoming noised abroad. In other cases, men whose names are mentioned for such favor have refused to permit friends to write letters or make any movement in any way recognizing the fact. As the result of this no other President-elect has ever had so little of self-seeking to deal with or been left more free to do as he thought best.

Mr. Cleveland is not giving much time or attention to places lower in grade than those of the Cabinet. He manifestly looks upon it as necessary that he should do the most important thing first, and that in doing this he should have all the help he can get from his advisers. So these will be consulted with much freedom about the men proposed as their colleagues during the next four years, although the country must know that the President-elect finally decides all such things for himself.

The President-elect has been too busy to receive reporters either at his offices or at his house, even if he were not naturally disinclined to do so now or at any other time. In spite of this precaution, or perhaps because of it, he is often represented as doing things he never thought of, as seeing men who have not been near him, and as going to places he has never visited.

Only last week he was represented as having spent the day at a club in consultation with Senator Vilas, when he did not leave his own house and the Senator was not in town. So interviews attributed to him are sometimes printed of which he has no knowledge, as he never saw the men who wrote them. Some of these have taken the regular colloquial form and might deceive even the persons who know him. In like manner his friends are often credited with things they have never said. Only a few days ago Colonel Lamont was represented as expressing opinions he had never held or thought of about the Senatorial contests in various States as well as on New York politics.

In general the President-elect has been fairly fortunate thus far in his dealings with the newspapers because of the fact that the things invented have been less harmless than usual. Most of the papers everywhere have not sought to publish such a great mass of news about him as they did after his election in 1884. He goes about his work with little regard to these things, taking no steps to correct misapprehensions, though continuing by his conduct to give little excuse for their existence. He does not take the public into his confidence now, any more than at previous periods in his career; but, at the same time, he takes occasion that no news of his actions that is really important shall be concealed from the public.

NO INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

San Antonio's Grand Jury Says the Mexican Revolution Was Exaggerated.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 23.—The Federal grand jury here has been discharged, and no indictments were found against any one of the several hundred Mexicans known to have been participants in the recent so-called revolutionary movement, the initiatory steps of which were taken on United States soil and within the jurisdiction of this court. In their final report the grand jury says:

"We have carefully investigated all cases of alleged violation of the neutrality law, and from all the evidence obtainable we believe that the report of this late revolutionary movement have been greatly exaggerated."